

## THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MANITOBA

2:30 o'clock, Monday, March 20, 1972.

Opening Prayer by Mr. Speaker.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

MR. SPEAKER: I should like to direct the attention of the Honourable Members to the gallery, where we have 15 students of Grade 11 standing of the Youth Re-Entry Adult Education School. These students are under the direction of Mr. Blewatt. These students are my guests.

There are also 17 Grade 6 students of the Linwood School. These students are under the direction of Mr. Magas. This school is located in the constituency of the Honourable Member for St. James, the Attorney-General.

On behalf of all the honourable members of the legislative assembly I welcome you here today.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions; Reading and Receiving Petitions; Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees; Ministerial Statements.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Youth and Universities.

TABLING OF REPORTS

HON. SAUL A. MILLER (Seven Oaks): Mr. Speaker, I would like to table the Annual Report of the University of Winnipeg as well for the Report of the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba and the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: Tabling of Reports; Ministerial Statements; Notices of . . . the Honourable Attorney-General.

HON. A. H. MACKLING, Q.C. (St. James): Mr. Speaker, I would like to table the 44th Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of the Liquor Control Commission. I have delivered 57 copies to the Clerk of the House for delivery.

I would also, Mr. Speaker, like to table copies of all regulations filed under the Regulations Act, and also Mr. Speaker, table a report which is a nil report, under the Trades Practices Inquiry Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Notices of Motion; Introduction of Bills; Oral Questions.

ORAL QUESTION PERIOD

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Virden.

MR. MORRIS MCGREGOR (Virden): Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct my question to the Minister of Agriculture. Can the Minister indicate to the House the number of farmers who are currently in arrears in their obligation to the Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation - having given the Minister notice prior.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Agriculture.

HON. SAMUEL USKIW (Lac du Bonnet): Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the member for giving me advance notice. There are a total of 871 people that are in arrears with the MACC, almost the same amount or about the same amount as a year ago. Of these, 603 are one year in arrears - in other words, they have missed the last payment or have only made a partial payment when it was last due. There are 195 that are two years in arrears, 58 that are three years and 15 that are beyond that.

MR. MCGREGOR: I would like to forward a supplementary then. What would the figure of outstanding indebtedness in this arrear figure in dollars be?

MR. USKIW: \$1,430 million, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Churchill.

MR. GORDON W. BEARD (Churchill): In the absence of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, I wonder if the First Minister could advise us whether he has taken any action in respect to the Federal Government's policy of withdrawal of northern shipping from Churchill to the Arctic and replacing it by a service from Montreal?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

HON. EDWARD SCHREYER (Rossmere): Well, Mr. Speaker, I'd have to have more particulars from the honourable gentleman, but I can advise him in a general way that for the past several years it has been the policy of the government of Canada to phase more and more of

(MR. SCHREYER cont'd) . . . . its activities from the town and port of Churchill to communities in the Arctic that come under the direct administration of the Government of Canada, that is to say the Northwest Territories, and I believe my honourable friend is well aware of that. In the meantime, representations continue.

MR. BEARD: I do not believe the Minister understood my question, Mr. Speaker, I'll send him a copy of my telegram but I do point out that the recent announcement stated that they would be withdrawing the services from Churchill and replacing it with services from Montreal to the north. If I could have one of the page boys - send a copy over.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Lakeside.

MR. HARRY J. ENNS (Lakeside): Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs. I note as of today that the transit buses in the Winnipeg area still do not have any validation stickers on. Can the Minister tell us does this mean that the Transit System has entered into a separate agreement with Autopac. And the second part of the question, if so, would this arrangement be available to other transit systems in the province as well as perhaps to private fleets?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs.

HON. HOWARD R. PAWLEY (Selkirk): Mr. Speaker, in fact the only system that is developed between Autopac and the Transit System of Winnipeg is the same system that relates to any major class of vehicles. No class of vehicles will be used such as to subsidize another class of vehicles and the present system that is developed insofar as the Metro Transit fleet is concerned relates to that same principle.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Thompson.

MR. JOSEPH P. BOROWSKI (Thompson): Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the First Minister. Would the Premier consider spending part of the \$10 million fund that has been set up between Ottawa and the Provincial Government, the fund that is set up for streets, sidewalks and recreation centres in Churchill, would he consider spending some of that money creating permanent employment for the many unemployed in Churchill?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, the honourable member is aware the nature of the agreement is one that was arrived at after many years of discussion. The agreement provides for the construction of certain permanent and upgraded facilities at Churchill, including housing, certain municipal or local government office requirements, and health and hospital service. There will be an improvement of sewer and water service as well, and with that inevitably comes upgrading of roads or streets and sidewalks.

MR. BOROWSKI: A supplementary question, Mr. Speaker. Would the Premier consider if the citizens in their wisdom would ask the government if they would rather this money be spent on creating jobs, permanent jobs which they don't have now, rather than putting it into swimming pools or recreation, whatever - their priority is jobs - would the government consider changing some of the funds that are allocated for these projects?

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, there always have been a willingness on the part of the Government of Manitoba to consult the local people. In fact, a number of meetings have been held. There is, I should hope, flexibility to make modifications in the agreement. However, that would require the consenting agreement of the Government of Canada, which is after all a principal financier of this project.

And I would say in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, that the provision of permanent jobs in Churchill is something that can emanate only from an increase in the utilization of the port's facilities and such other incidental jobs as might be created by increased activity of the Province of Manitoba and provided there is no further pullout by the government of Canada of its activities there.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Charleswood.

MR. ARTHUR MOUG (Charleswood): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would like to direct a question to the Minister of Tourism and Recreation. He mentioned the other day they were exploring other avenues that they thought they could possibly participate financially in the curling playdowns at Charleswood. I wonder how successful he was?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Tourism and Recreation.

HON. LAURENT L. DESJARDINS (St. Boniface): Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend already has this answer.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Arthur.

MR. J. DOUGLAS WATT (Arthur): Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the Minister of Tourism and Recreation. I believe that I fouled up the honourable member from Charleswood the other day, on the same question. In the press' report of quoting the Minister as has having said that grants will be available "soon" for building facilities for recreation and so forth, I wonder if he could tell us when soon would be?

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Speaker, my answer was that a policy decision would be announced soon.

MR. WATT: Mr. Speaker, I direct a question to the Minister of Agriculture, if he has time to listen to me for a moment. Could the Minister tell us if he has made any direct contact with Mr. Lang or the Canadian Wheat Board or those responsible for the movement of grain through the Vancouver Port which is presently tied up, as it was two years ago when I went out there?

MR. USKIW: Just goes to prove, Mr. Speaker, how little progress has been made in two years, despite the efforts of the honourable member opposite. Really there have been a number of discussions and as far as I am aware, everything that can be done is being done or attempted. It's a matter of problems in British Columbia which will be sorted out when the season passes, the winter season passes and the incidence of avalanche and what have you is not as great as it was in the last couple of months.

MR. WATT: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question. Is the Minister suggesting that its transportation and not the port facilities at Vancouver that's the problem at the moment?

MR. USKIW: Well, Mr. Speaker, on a number of occasions, I have answered similar questions and I think my answer was and is, that there is a major study underway on the whole business of transportation and grain handling, a very major study and when the report is available to us we will be in a position to make some comments.

MR. WATT: In the meantime is the Minister sitting pat on the situation while farmers in Manitoba wait for grain to be moved out of the province?

MR. USKIW: Mr. Speaker, the Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba and all other provinces that are interested have been very active in this regard and will continue to be so.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Assiniboia. Order, please. The Honourable Member for Assiniboia.

MR. STEVE PATRICK (Assiniboia): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like to place a question to the Honourable Minister of Labour. Has the Honourable Minister of Labour received any requests from the Employees of Milk Products Limited in St. Boniface, which there was a . . . investigation for not receiving their pay?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Labour.

HON. RUSSELL PAULLEY (Transcona): No, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day. The Honourable Member for Churchill.

MR. BEARD: Mr. Speaker, I have to call upon you for a ruling on this but I have just opened my mail and I recognize that I have a copy of a telegram that the Minister of Industry and Commerce has sent to the Minister of Transportation, Mr. Jamleson protesting the withdrawal of services from the port of Churchill. I thought it was only honest to recognize this telegram has been sent.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY - THRONE SPEECH DEBATE

MR. SPEAKER: The proposed motion of the Honourable Member for St. Vital and the amendment thereto by the Honourable Leader of the Opposition. The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. JACOB M. FROESE (Rhineland): Mr. Speaker, as is customary, I certainly want to pass on my congratulations to you, Sir, for again occupying the Chair and doing a good job. I hope that this will continue and carry on right throughout the session.

I also wish to congratulate the mover and the seconder to the Speech from the Throne. I noted that the Member for St. Vital had a very long list of platitudes that he passed on to his government, of their achievements over the past the past three years. I, too, have a list, and as I will speak this afternoon, I don't know whether mine will be as lengthy as his, but mine certainly will not be as congratulatory as his is to the present government and to their record.

Then, too, I notice the Member for Ste. Rose is not in his seat but I think he made a very valid effort in his contribution to seconding the speech. I rather felt that he was running

(MR. FROESE cont'd) . . . . Into some trouble as far as the Fourth Estate is concerned and that this might hinder him in the future of getting coverage, but that remains to be seen.

Then too, I would like to congratulate those on the front bench and those Ministers of the Crown who were appointed to that position since the last legislature session and who are now occupying the seats of Ministers of the Crown. I certainly do wish that they will be able to do their duties well and that good things might come as a result. After all, we are here to perform the duties to the best of the people of this province and that should be uppermost in our minds, as well as all members of the House.

Then I do wish to congratulate the Member for Minnedosa on winning the election in that riding this last summer, and certainly look forward to him in his work in this House. As I understand, he is a banker and no doubt will be able to criticize the government on their financial policies and I feel also that he will be able to explain to us the workings of the present monetary system, how it operates in this country and how the banking system goes about in increasing the money supply.

The Member for Carillon says just go ahead and print it --(Interjection)-- No that's not what Social Credit would do, Social Credit would use the present bank; we have never said that we wouldn't, but I think we would put them on the 100 percent reserve, so that any extensive credit that would take place by the Bank of Canada and not by the private banks, and in this way save the people of this country billions of dollars of money, not only people but also governments and associations and what have you. I certainly look forward to him making a contribution in that respect and tell us how the banks operate, whether when he makes a loan to people coming in, whether he's lending the depositors' money or not or whether he's creating that credit when he makes a loan. This would be very interesting and I'll look forward to him to make such a contribution at some time.

Mr. Speaker, after hearing the former Minister of Mines and Natural Resources speak on Friday last I certainly made up my mind that I was going to speak after all. I didn't feel so well but I couldn't let the challenge go by without also putting a challenge up to him. Certainly I feel that as far as he is concerned the challenge was not a valid one. I rather feel that we have an opposition and that we rather do not have a government that is doing its job. I think the reverse is true. Oh, the Honourable Member for St. Boniface - no, the Minister of Tourism says that is being mean. Well I think if the former Minister is able to hand out criticisms left and right I think he should also be able to take it from us. I just wonder why he did resign his position. I have a sneaking suspicion that he felt that the government's position was so weak that he was no longer able to defend it and that he wouldn't be required to do so. So that the resignation is rather phony. Certainly any obstacles within his party he should be able to overcome. This is what the party in power should be able to do, they should be able to overcome their differences and put forward a united front. Having to resign certainly indicates that there are some very strong disturbances, very bitter troubles within their party. Certainly that's one thing he cannot accuse the Social Credit Party of in Manitoba, that we have dissension or you have to resign. No, in my opinion I think he chickened out. The Minister chickened out of a situation where he didn't want to come out and support his government and I think this represents a weakness that the differences he should have been able to iron them out so that he could still come into this House and justify the government's action. After all he is and he was I think one of the most able debaters in the House and certainly one of the most able debaters on the government side of the House.

What interested me also was that the platitude that the Conservatives brought his way. After all, mind you he has done a fairly good job in my opinion in certain respects. I have some criticisms that I wish to direct to him later, but that the Conservatives would do this and I just wondered whether there was something else back of this, whether they had something else in mind. After all what happened last year? Last year they tried to reduce his salary to less than a dollar I think it was. Certainly that was on the condition that he had not done such a good job, and now here we find that they're praising him left and right. So I'm just wondering whether there is some other motivation behind this. Certainly when we look at his department and the record of his particular department, just on Friday I think it was, Friday last, they were announcing that the first watershed district had been formed. After three years in office he hadn't been able to sell that project and that idea to the people in this province, for three years. Mind you I feel that that particular project is one that we should take off our books, forget about. If he can't do a better job selling it certainly there must be something very wrong otherwise people would accept it. But what is back of it is that the government is

(MR. FROESE cont'd) . . . . trying to get out from under. They want to put the full responsibility of paying for the cost of drainage on the farmers themselves and they want to get out from under of paying a substantial portion of this and this is what the farm people don't want to accept. And I am not recommending to the farm people in my community to accept such a proposition either. --(Interjection)-- Well I think then you should change it, if it was that hard to sell it should be changed so that it would be more acceptable to the people of this province. I don't think I should bring in the matter of aid to private schools at this time. Apparently this was one of the chief reasons why he did abdicate or did resign. I think there will be other opportunities where we can discuss this whole matter and quite fully too. So I will forego that at this particular time. There are so many different areas which I would like to discuss that I hardly know which one to tackle first.

I notice that the Minister of Industry and Commerce is not in his seat and after hearing him on Friday last I felt that some remarks should be made to what he did say. I rather have the feeling that the Minister is rather obsessed with buying up companies, and for that matter bankrupt companies and investing money in them, setting them up as Crown corporations. He mentioned the Morden Cannery as one but he failed to say at the same time that by setting up the Morden Cannery and getting it going he put the Winkler Cannery out of business. In fact they bought some machinery from the Winkler Cannery and moved them to Morden. I feel that this is poor business if you're going to bankrupt one in order to set up another one. I don't think we are achieving anything, we are not gaining anything. Certainly instead of bankrupting this one if they had put the money, far less money than what they're putting into the Morden Cannery, if they had put that into the Winkler one they could have kept that cannery going and then probably at a later date look at the Morden one, whether we couldn't do anything about that one and working the two together, because the farm people are suffering as a result in the Winkler area.

Last year I was told by the Minister that many of our people would get employment in Morden but this is hardly the case. Not that many people work in the Morden Cannery and as a result the Town of Winkler has lost a big payroll which they enjoyed in past years. The connection - the Winkler Cannery was owned by the Co-op Vegetable Oils, Altona, and apparently there had been some difficulty that these people had been in touch with the Minister. I don't know all the details surrounding this but I know that there were some very hard feelings as far as the Winkler Chamber of Commerce was concerned and some of the directors of the Vegetable Oils who was operating the cannery at Winkler. Well since they opened up the Morden Cannery they bought machinery from the Winkler Cannery and thus the Winkler Cannery is no longer now in a position to function. They would have to get additional machinery now in order to get it going. I fail to see the purpose, by setting up one business and at the same time putting another one out of business. This doesn't make sense to me. If we are going to have development have additional development not tear down or bring another one out of existence. --(Interjection)-- when I'm finished. At this time -- well okay I'll give you the opportunity, yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: I thank the honourable member. The question is directly to the point of his last few remarks. When the honourable member alleges that the continued operation of the Morden Cannery resulted directly in the discontinuation of the Winkler Cannery -- I mean, was the honourable member making that same argument a few years ago when Canadian Cannery Limited was operating the Morden Cannery and the Winkler Cannery was operating as well? So what point is my honourable friend trying to make.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Well the Winkler Cannery was owned by the co-op which we always say that the cooperatives, well their motto was not for charity, not for - well service at cost - and that we should always be supporting these ventures. After all they're there for the common good and for the benefit of the people in the community. And from what I understand is that the Vegetable Oils board had made contact with the Minister. I wasn't in on these dealings and therefore I cannot go any further than that and what I am told. I feel that the Department did not cooperate with the people in what they wanted to do and what they were proposing and therefore as a result, what happened, the Morden Cannery was set into motion and the Winkler Cannery . . .

I feel that our economy certainly is not doing well in Manitoba and that this government

(MR. FROESE cont'd) . . . . is lacking. They set up a committee on economic development. If I know correctly the committee hasn't met since the last Session. Does that speak well for a government, when they have a committee going to do a job and not even calling them for a meeting. I wasn't on it last year so I wasn't there to prompt it. Had I been on the committee I am sure there would have been meetings. About two years ago I tried to do my best to get some development, I was hoping that we would get a provincial bank. What has happened to the matter of a provincial bank? We had a feasibility study; everything seemed to be okay; it was a green light but nothing has happened. What's wrong? And after all development depends on finances. If you haven't got the finances you will not have development. I feel that we should get a provincial bank going for Manitoba. Certainly it has done well for B. C., British Columbia; I have their budget statement with me and they are certainly doing terrific up there.

In fact I had hoped that this government would do something about the Hudson Bay Route, the railway up in the north. Why are we not doing anything; why are we not extending the rail line going in the Interlake to Churchill, to that railway connecting it with the Churchill railway? This is what should be done. We should have a first class railway going to Churchill and then - \$100 million, that's peanuts. That would be repaid to the farmers alone within ten years' time. You're shipping roughly 28 million bushels a year. We should be doubling that. A few years ago we heard from this government that they were going to extend the shipping season, that they would provide the insurance, look after it, that there would be insurance so that we would get an extended shipping season. What do we hear now? They're just mum on it, we don't hear anything. I feel that this is an area that really needs developing.

Right now as the situation is we're even depending on Saskatchewan to provide the grain for the elevators. Why can't Manitoba farmers deliver their grain to that elevator and what they would be reaping is a benefit of probably 15 cents a bushel. And take the Manitoba wheat crop, 80 million bushels, deduct 25 percent for consumption and seed and so on -- feed -- you have 60 million bushels. Ship 60 million bushels through the port and at 15 cents gives you ten million dollars a year. Certainly this is nothing to be sneezed at by Manitoba farmers. They'd enjoy it; they'd be welcoming it to have that much revenue coming to them. Why don't we do it? Look at B. C. what they did to the Robert Banks Port and the development as far as the shipping of coal. --(Interjection)-- Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, when the Honourable Member for Rhineland is talking about railways and British Columbia and so on, I would like to ask him is he aware that the Government of British Columbia had to write off \$93 million of public debt for the Pacific Eastern Railway? Write it off. \$93 million. Does he know that?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: They're planning to invest an additional \$55 million I think it is into the railway system this year alone. Sure they had to write off monies, they inherited this railway that a former government had built which started nowhere and ended nowhere. They added and extended the railway, it's going way up north now and in addition to that they've built a new railway as I mentioned to deliver coal to Roberts Banks and it's a new modern railway. We just heard from the National Farm Forum the speakers from the C. N. and the C. P. R. representatives at the meeting that this was a going concern, new modern unloading in a few minutes and they were able to use that rolling stock continuously. As a result they have something going for them and we in Manitoba are sitting back. Certainly Saskatchewan will not develop the port for us and we should see to it that we get Manitoba grain going into the terminals at Churchill. And we should be --(Interjection)-- Yes, yes I would suggest that. Look at the meeting that we had in the Interlake from . . . Fisher Branch from the farming community there. They're scared, they're afraid that they will be losing their railway right up there now, that it will be abandoned. And why should it be abandoned when we can just extend it and make it something useful? I feel that we should be doing this. We should have more vision and see things that are waiting at our doorsteps. This would certainly be a boost to our economy. Not only would it help the farmers but then the City of Winnipeg surely could use the railway much more extensively, the port could be developed so that things other than just grain could be shipped through the Port of Churchill.

We note some years ago that some cars were delivered to Saskatoon via that port and as of late I have heard nothing more. I feel that development should be along that line so that it could be used for other purposes. Another thing, if we did have a big terminal there and if

(MR. FROESE cont'd) . . . they strike in other places we could be delivering through this port. --(Interjection)-- Yes. I have no objection. I have been after inland storage for all these years so that Manitoba farmers would be able to deliver their total crop in a given crop year, and we will have to provide inland storage. Even at the farm forum meeting and you read the Country Guide about grain elevator rationalization. I think that this government is not giving leadership. We should be giving leadership in that direction. Railways will be abandoned; that means that the elevators will also be abandoned and in this way we will have less storage within a few years. We should be adding rather than have less storage in Manitoba. We should have inland terminals so that we could store all the grain for that matter of the Manitoba farmer so that he could get his cash and then we would get the economy going at a much better and much faster rate. --(Interjection)-- Well there is development now from the feed grains association, from the Pelletier triangle, and that inland storage will be built. I don't know whether it's going to be private industry or who is going to do it but it's immaterial to me as long as we get it, so that instead of restricting production so that production can be expanded and that we can have better economy right across the prairie provinces.

I feel that this government is also not taking action where they could. We have quite a large debt in Manitoba by now and I would advocate that this government refinance all that debt through the Bank of Canada at a nominal charge. This could be for less than one percent. Why pay 16 million as we did last year in interest on our provincial debt when we can do it for less than a million? Sure enough this is something that should be looked into. When Diefenbaker was Prime Minister he used the Bank of Canada in that connection and I see no reason why this cannot be furthered. Let the Bank of Canada charge an interest rate but then the Government of Canada will benefit by that amount and the earnings are transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Dominion Government, and if they get that money they can just rebate it to the Province of Manitoba. So there would be nothing wrong with this. Sure it can be done.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Well, Mr. Speaker, I apologize for interrupting to ask another question. The member agrees. He's on such an intriguing subject, "financing through the Bank of Canada". But I would ask him this: does he believe that it's fair to suggest that the province is being derelict by not doing its public debt financing through the Bank of Canada when he knows that under long-standing Federal Government policy it is impossible, it is simply impossible. So why say it?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: Just three years ago or so, just the year before you came into power I directed those questions to the Honourable Mr. Evans who was Minister of Finance at that time. He said there were portfolios in the Bank of Canada whereby financing could be done in this way and . . .

MR. SCHREYER: . . . Government of Canada bonds.

MR. FROESE: No, I don't think so. At any rate I feel that there should be no difficulty in doing this because the Bank of Canada was set up for the very purpose. And why are we not making use of it? We don't have to go to foreign countries to get the investment funds that we need for developing in this country. We make funds available to other countries interest free, large amounts, millions and millions of dollars over 50-year periods and longer for development purposes in other countries. Why can't we do the same thing for Canada? Why can't we do the same thing for our provinces? Have you ever made application. Have you ever contacted the Federal Government to do this very thing? They don't borrow the large amounts like we do. Look, I'm just sorry that the Minister of Finance is not in his seat. I would like to ask him how much he borrowed during the last current year from the contributions of the Canada Pension Plan. Every last cent that is being contributed by people in Manitoba is borrowed by this province and by this government. Every penny that has been fed into that account has been borrowed by the province and by the --(Interjection)-- Well if we could get it for less then we wouldn't require it would we? I take it we are not making any effort either. We should make representation to the Federal House. If it can't be done through the Bank of Canada then let's have the Bank of Canada Act changed so that it can be done. There's no reason why it can't be done.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

MR. FROESE: I am sorry that the Minister of Finance is not in his seat because for the last number of years I have been after him to provide us with quarterly or half-yearly financial

(MR. FROESE cont'd) . . . . statements and to date we haven't been able to get this. I feel that this is poor business, utterly poor business. If there's trouble in the Development Fund and with the different parties and companies and so on I don't think that it just happened like that because I feel that we as members are not getting information that we should get. We should have much more current information on financial statistics and so on, receipts, what have you, and on the operations of the province. And we're not getting it. I have been after him year after year and the records will show this, it will bear this out. I have been asking for this at every Session. --(Interjection)-- Oh, for longer than you have been in power. I've done it when the previous government was in office.

We find that in B. C. they do get interim financial statements. Why can't we get that in Manitoba? I feel that we are not doing our duties as members of this House if we don't get up-to-date statistics, up-to-date information on what's happening in Manitoba. --(Interjection)-- Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: With respect to information, Mr. Speaker, is the Honourable Member for Rhineland aware that the only province in Canada that refuses to make information available to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics relative to civil service size and numbers is the Province of British Columbia? The only province.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: I am naturally referring to the financial position of our province. I want to know what the situation is right here in Manitoba. How did we fare last year? How were the receipts? Is our budget way out of line? --(Interjection)-- Two million surplus? Why can't we get this on a quarterly basis? Why can't we get this information out? The people of Manitoba should have this information available to them, let alone the members of this House. If we are running into trouble with some of our Crown corporations I certainly see how it can happen. If we are not getting the information and if there's not proper communication between government and the Crown corporations this is what we will see happen more and more and as we have and establish more Crown corporations as we go along.

I noted in our air policy committee meetings and our discussions that we've had with the Federal Crown Corporation of Air Canada and at the last meeting especially when we went after them for more development in Manitoba, Mr. Pratt who is the Vice-President, stated that they were not there to create jobs and I feel that that was a pretty strong statement but evidently he was given the job to manage Air Canada to the best advantage of the corporation. He wasn't there to just create jobs, he was there to do a job in running the affairs of the corporation.

I was also very interested in what the Minister of Industry and Commerce said on Friday last, that we were not losing enough money in that fund, that we were taking too much security and so on in the loans that were made. Well, Mr. Speaker --(Interjection)-- No I don't agree because I feel that we are using the people's money, the people are backing up the monies that we borrow and that we use to lending to the various firms and we should take care, otherwise if we don't, this can really bring about a very bad situation that we can run a gambling joint for that matter, and that's what it could develop into if we are going to make loans left and right and probably to friends. This is what can develop and this is what we have to guard because having sat at some of the meetings of the commission and hearing what went on and how loosely some of the things were run previously I feel that we have to take greater care in the operation of our Crown corporations.

MR. SCHREYER: Just one last question.

MR. FROESE: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable First Minister.

MR. SCHREYER: Mr. Speaker, it is my last question. I apologize to the honourable member. I think it's important to know the honourable member's view. Would he be of the opinion that a development agency, a public crown lending agency if you like, should be prepared to extend somewhat higher risk financing than the chartered banks, or otherwise why have it. Does he agree with that approach?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Rhineland.

MR. FROESE: I don't know exactly how strict the banks are. There has been some relaxation in their operations. I don't think they're as tight as they used to be and if there has been considerable relaxing probably we are not needed to be in the picture any longer. I think

(MR. FROESE cont'd) . . . . we should assess from time to time the situation as it arises. At least I feel that as far as the Crown corporations are concerned in Manitoba that we should set up some guidelines so that members of this House would have a greater say in the operations of these Crown corporations. We take the responsibility, we are responsible if something happens, yet we have no say. The Minister of a Department will be in charge and I sometimes don't have faith in his actions regarding Crown corporations. I feel that all the Crown corporation boards should come before a committee of this House so that we could question them, that we could find out the programs that they have in mind and so that any monies that will be allocated to them would receive scrutiny from members of this House in Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member has four minutes.

MR. FROESE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I had a number of other things that I wished to comment on.

In connection with agriculture I feel that in the hearings that we had throughout the province that the hearings were worthwhile in my opinion but I had hoped that something more would come out of them. I feel that the report that will be brought before this House is weak and certainly doesn't do justice to the hearings, to what the people had to say to the committee. There were some very specific recommendations coming forward from these people and which are not given consideration in my opinion in the report. Certainly I feel that we should do more for the farmer, and I'm just wondering.

The Minister of Utilities is not in his seat and I would like to know from him, has there been any new deals made between City Hydro and Manitoba Hydro? Are we as rural people still subsidizing City Hydro, the users of City Hydro? I would like to know what kind of agreement is being made or what is happening because that is the case and has been the case up until now. --(Interjection)-- Sure we are. As farm people we are paying the higher rates and I don't think this is fair. This shouldn't be allowed to continue indefinitely and that when a new agreement is made that they should pay a fair price.

Mr. Speaker, I will not go on to some of the other things that I had planned, I will do so at another time. But at this time I would like to present a resolution to the House, because I think this government has failed in not doing what should be done. They haven't exercised their powers in regard to making savings where they could. The development has not occurred that should have occurred, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the Honourable Member for Churchill that the amendment be amended by adding to it, the following words at the end thereof:

(f) that this government has failed to secure for the people the results they want from the management of their public affairs, as far as such results are physically possible and morally right.

MR. SPEAKER: Presented the motion. The Honourable Minister of Labour.

MR. PAULLEY: . . . we may have an opportunity of reading the amendment as proposed by my honourable friend the Member for Rhineland, but I understand that the rules of the House does say, does say that at the fifth day of debate I believe it is, that the sub-amendment must be disposed of. I don't think that our rules are so specific to prevent another amendment, but of course that has to be dealt with prior to the debate on the seventh day getting rid of all of the amendments that are before the house. But I haven't had an opportunity, Sir, in my position as House Leader as of yet to consider the amendment placed by my honourable friend the Member for Rhineland, it's most unusual, and I wonder, Sir, whether you would just give us an opportunity of taking a look at the same.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall read the amendment. I had intentions of doing that but members said "Dispense" so therefore I took that opportunity. The amendment states that the amendment be amended by adding to it the following words at the end thereof: "(f) that this government has failed to secure for the people the results they want from the management of their public affairs, as far as such results are physically possible and morally right." Are you ready for the question?

The Honourable Member for Rupertsland.

MR. JEAN ALLARD (Rupertsland): Mr. Speaker, as I rise to say a few words on the Speech from the Throne, I wish to start by congratulating you on your continued presence as the Speaker of this House and on the fashion in which you have been doing your job. I wish to congratulate the mover and the seconder of the Speech from the Throne.

(MR. ALLARD cont'd) . . . . .

Mr. Speaker, I wish to state plainly and bluntly that I'm not here to represent the party. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that I wish it to be known that I am not here to represent the party. I am here to represent people.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

MR. ALLARD: And by a strange paradox, Mr. Speaker, because I don't have this unquestioning attachment to a party label or to a name, my presence here bears some proof of the quality of this government, so far. Let there be no doubt that I would deny my support to this government, if and when I came to the conclusion that it was not the best government for our province, and I stated this position very clearly to the First Minister when he asked me to be a candidate in 1969. I told him then that I was not a doctrinaire socialist -- by the way, nor did I think he was -- but that if he should take a sharp left turn in his politics that we would part company. I'm concerned with what we can accomplish for the people of the province, and in the first of the few times that I have spoken in this House, I stated on October 10, 1969 and I quote: "I am here to represent people and not Socialism, nor Capitalism for that matter."

Mr. Speaker, I am not concerned with tags nor with names, I think it was Shakespeare who said "What's in a name? A rose by any other name." It will probably anger some of my colleagues and many of my fellow members in the New Democratic Party when I say that if I had been a politician in New Brunswick five years ago, I would have been a Robichaud Liberal.

There is no one here, I believe, who would question the consistency or the good faith of Winston Churchill in his love, his devotion and his service to the British people and yet the fact of the matter is that he changed parties three times. I take these changes to be proof both of pragmatism and consistency in his concern for his nation. He placed people above party, and, Mr. Speaker, so do I. And if I could more effectively reach the goals I had when I entered politics by doing something different, something else, than what I am doing, I would do it, Mr. Speaker. The goals that I had are basically the upgrading of the quality of life for our people and a concern for the smaller communities and the downtrodden in general, as well as a concern for their participation in the process of government in this province, in the process of making decisions that effect them in particular and the province in general.

Mr. Speaker, it can reasonably be asked, I suppose, what am I doing in this chair now? Mr. Speaker, in 1969 I took a gamble. I did so after assessing the pros and cons of the situation in this business or this art of the possible; that is politics, and I believe I made a good bet and I bet on the First Minister. There are two kinds of proof that I was right. One of them is the record of the last few years. I'll come back to that. There is another proof, Mr. Speaker, and that proof is the attitude of people themselves. Two weeks ago there was a banquet in my constituency, a fund raising evening with the Premier at the school on the Fort Alexander Reserve. Over 250 people paid \$5.00 each to be there. Mr. Speaker, three years ago you couldn't have got 20 people to pay \$2.00 each to come out.

I would like to tell you, Mr. Speaker, that when I ran in 1969 and I told the over 200 people who were there that night that I asked for the help of the First Minister in my campaign some three days before the election and the organization at the time told me very quietly, the organizers, that I was out of my tree, I must have been out in the sun too long. I told them that I thought the people of Rupertsland had reached that time where they wanted some change, where they were dissatisfied, and it was the Premier himself who overrode his advisors and came in the last third and fourth day of the campaign, and two weeks ago I told the 250 people who were sitting there, or I told the Premier because I asked them for their permission to address him, I told him that their presence there was proof, was proof of their confidence in him, because three years ago as I said, we wouldn't have got twenty people there.

And so as I listen to the cries of gloom and doom, and problems, etc. that emanate out of this Chamber, I'm reminded, Mr. Speaker, that the real proof of the pudding is in the eating and a judgment that is given by the presence of some 250 people at a meeting of that nature with their past record, that would normally have been expected there, that's the kind of proof that really matters.

The other proof, the first one I spoke of, the record, Mr. Speaker, so clear and so long that it's almost hackneyed to go over it, but I'll just run over it again. The promises that were made and kept, the items of Medicare, the shifts in taxes, the help to senior citizens, whether it's house repairs or God knows what, the labour legislation that was passed, the employment programs, Autopac, public housing, civil rights, legislation, ombudsman, consumer protection.

(MR. ALLARD spoke in French)

MR. ALLARD: I have not touched the north, Mr. Speaker, for this government's record in the north is I believe better than it's excellent record in the province. I hesitate to speak, because I know that I am giving ammunition to my colleagues and caucus and yet, one must recognize that the budget for the north has more than doubled since this government has come in. Indeed, that the percentage of the total budget as far as the north is concerned is something like 60 percent higher than it was. When we speak of development in the north, we speak of roads, we speak of airfields, of schools, of employment funds, of work projects, of development funds and of what is probably the most important thing that was done in the isolated communities of the north - and I wish to bow in the direction of the former Minister of Mines and Resources and this will surprise him perhaps when I say that probably the most useful thing that was done was the support this government gave to the creation of northern councils, that people could help themselves and speak for themselves. I think that the record of the last week and the last months and the last few years shows the increasing degree of noise coming out of the north, and I have been told, you know, if things are better in the north, how come you get so many complaints? The truth is that it's because things are better that we are getting complaints, there is at least now some hope whereas in the past it was a position of hopelessness and a position of fear, because if you spoke out you'd get cut off. Well now, there is that hope that more things will come, that confidence. And secondly, there is not that fear that if you open your mouth somebody will cut the ground out from under your feet. And we knew when we started that this would happen.

Mr. Speaker, it is my conviction that the north is developing the finest politicians and lobbyists in this whole province. The attitude of this government to the Indian Reserves in northern Manitoba and Manitoba in general, to the Indian people, is something that this government can be proud of. Indeed, it is something that is cited by the Indian leaders themselves time and again - the change in attitude. Because it's worthy of note that northern leaders, every time they criticize us, tell the general public in the same breath "We are unhappy about this. We think that it should be better; we want to make it clear though that things are one heck of a lot better and getting better than they were."

Mr. Speaker, all that I have said, is not to say that I am always happy with all the decisions taken, nor that I am not taken aback sometimes by the attitudes of some of my colleagues and some members of this party who sometimes seem to forget that this government was elected by a broad public appeal; by the Premier, and by this party for the support of all those who had a desire to effect serious change for the welfare of us all. None of us, I believe, has a monopoly on what is good or right; not any wing of any party.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to conclude by summing up what I have said. I would like to repeat that I am not here to represent the party, but to represent people; that my judgment that the Premier would be a leader concerned with the practical steps to help the average man has been proven to be amply justified and that while I am not always happy, I remain a thoughtful supporter of this government.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Virden.

MR. MCGREGOR: Mr. Speaker, may I first wish you well in your proceedings this session and future sessions - while I did hold some fear for you in the early days as the trouble seemed to be a little heavy going. Secondly, I would like to congratulate the mover and the seconder. The mover's thoughts I thought maybe set the tone of this Legislature which I was a little fearful of, but it seems to now have settled down to its normal pace. And also I'd like to congratulate my new colleague, the Member from Minnedosa who is certainly welcome over here. He's welcome on my behalf for a selfish reason because I was having quite a bit of the work of his constituency to do so I am now relieved of that and I hope he will now pick up some of my problems, more troublesome problems, and I think that would only be fair play. -- (Interjection) -- not necessarily financial.

I would just like to bring the Chamber up-to-date on some of the goings-on within my constituency. The latest probably The Snow Festival which is a well known event now and it was in the constituency of Arthur but a great percentage of the people there were my constituency and was very happy to see the First Minister there doing his usual pretty good job, kissing the ladies and my only thoughts is that I hope they influence him more than he influenced them; and knowing my constituents, they are pretty influential, and knowing women when they start kissing, it can sure crimp most anybody's style. Not necessarily from experience, Mr. Speaker.

(MR. MCGREGOR cont'd)

And also I can't go by at this time of season, when every newscast, sports newscast, we hear of curling - I was real proud that the Manitoba playdowns were in Virden. We knew that this was the swan song of rural playdowns if Virden didn't come through and Virden came through in style, a surprise to all the sports media and everyone else. Not a surprise to the people of Virden, many of them just got together and did a real topnotch job. I was happy, they made bucks and that makes any organization happy and there were many organizations there.

And also last week we had the junior ladies from across Canada and I believe most of those rinks were in the same hotel and I think that if we could take an example of the way they -- could well take an example of the way they played politics. Last Friday night I walked into the dining room and Manitoba had really clobbered Quebec and there the two rinks were sitting down and Quebec was saying the nicest things of the hospitality of Manitoba and if we as politicians could carry this, not only in this Chamber, all Canada would be better off.

And also I don't know whether anybody has congratulated Orest Meleschuk. I know the Premier sent him a telegram and I would just like to say seeing him win in Virden - and I might say I had drawn another rink on the Calcutta draw, it was second best so I made a buck out of it - and as I was on CKDM in Dauphin, Mr. Dunlop approached me, he said, "I know you've got favorites one way or the other, who do you pick." I said, "Well my old theme doesn't change -- in politics I say action and not words," and I said, "You've asked that I put my bucks who I think would win," and it turned out to be a part of a winner anyways so . . .

A MEMBER: Who'd you bet on?

MR. MCGREGOR: Gary Ross, Carman.

I see by the Throne Speech there is considerable thoughts on changing our bursary system and I think this is long overdue because my thoughts here would be, in past experience the kids will come out, or young people come out of school or colleges, one will go to the beach and lay around another one will go to work, -- some of these cases are very easy to be documented -- and come bursary time they will get the same amount only the girl or boy that's gone to work will be . . . that \$400.00 and really this should be, I would hope, set up in a manner which neither the parents would be penalized nor the students be affected in their future finance because I think if anything we want is to encourage our youth to take the responsibility and also the parents to encourage them to work. Just for an example I picked up a young fellow the other side of Brandon this morning -- (Interjection) -- Yes, hitchhiking, and he had come from Nova Scotia, he had gone to Victoria, he was coming back to Winnipeg for the first time, to stop in Winnipeg, and I happened to make some reference that I may be in Vancouver tomorrow and he said, "Could I go with you." He's not even here to Winnipeg and he's immediately -- and this seems to me there is something we have lost and I don't blame it on the permissive society necessarily but there's just something that we must try to do to make our young people just a little more -- and it's a minor group I suppose because -- (Interjection) -- No, I wouldn't do that. In my opening remarks I have a page here referring to press row and as I look up I see many of the old faces and we welcome them back. We see some new ones and welcome them also. And I think when I first entered this Chamber there's some of them that are not there and I think Don Newman is but one of them who we see on our national news and I certainly feel that he took the influence that we gave him and went on to the higher levels, even though he didn't rate us quite that. And I see another young man up in the press -- he knows what I will be referring to -- and I've never been one to go to the press and say, "Well this is what I think but for God's sake don't quote me," -- and mind you I certainly wish I had said that on some occasions. However in fair play that's their business and if I don't ask for favours I suppose I can't expect any.

I must touch on the Indian affairs and I really feel somewhat in agreement to the Member from Churchill for making room for an Indian-Metis member, because I do feel maybe a little closer to the Indian than a lot of members. I have a reserve to the south of me and a reserve to the north of me. We have this new program at Rivers and while I visit the reserve, I talk to them fairly freely, I think they talk to me, but I do believe they have a special approach to the Indian problems and maybe we wouldn't be wrong in sometime in the future considering availing or making the legislation that would make a member, and I can say this pretty near firsthand, I campaigned against an Indian in 1966 and I honestly did everything I could for him. I don't know whether his name was Mazwasicuna or . . . depending on which tongue you've

(MR. McGREGOR cont'd) . . . got as how you handle -- (Interjection) -- All right there's another interpretation but however -- and he did represent the NDP Party and I did do everything as I did for the Social Credit member at that time in introducing to the towns that we both had come because I knew how I felt in the original '62 election -- (Interjection) -- No, he didn't.

A MEMBER: Why didn't you give him the seat?

MR. McGREGOR: All right I don't use the floor, Mr. Speaker, too often so at least I could be given a little quietness.

And speaking to the tourism I would have to report that I did have the privilege of representing this party at the Commonwealth Parliamentarians Conference in Halifax last year. I don't just say it was the choice of my party but however I was the one that went for very devious reasons. And I was pretty proud of the entire Manitoba delegation that were there, especially the Member from Winnipeg Centre who spoke on parliamentary control of Crown corporations. But the thing that was most alarming to me, and I made this statement in the Nova Scotia Chamber, that I felt that we did do a pretty good job of selling Canada outside of our boundaries, and I think my words - the conference report will have it -- but a damn poor job within our nation and I think that that is very true. We went down there and I said, "Well I suppose all you ever hear of Manitoba is the \$100 million blunder in the north." He said, "yah." And I said, "Well all we know of Nova Scotia is the heavy water plant that's now in the sock for another 50 million." But we were there at a beautiful time in July and we toured pretty much of the province, seeing many things that no other place in the world has and you know things that we as Canadians can be proud of and maybe we don't do enough of this.

I also was down to Laredo on my usual 83 international production and that almost got me in -- (Interjection) -- No, not at government expense. And I might say I ran into an incident down there. I came so close to getting into a Mexican jail that it wasn't even funny. I don't know whether it was this badge I have or not. However this is all part of knowing my part of Canada and trying to sell it, and it's a little hard sometimes to understand the American approach and as I visit there once a year they come this way occasionally but -- (Interjection) -- Well as . . . there was a lady standing beside me when it looked as though we were going to be thrown into the dungeon with some other people from the States and she said, "Well I might as well go for a Mexican divorce," and I said, "Hell, a Mexican divorce, if I get thrown in that my wife will have it waiting for me at the Manitoba border."

The other thing in tourism that I did discuss with the Minister a few days ago is the Highland Games in western Manitoba, the only ones anywhere in the western part of the province at Rivers, and I hope the Minister in sorting out his expenditures will see to a small grant to them. This has been their problem. They do bring pipe bands up from the States, from Ontario, from North and South Dakota, and this generally runs a slight deficit but for one with just a little twinge of Scotch blood left I do appreciate games of that nature that are just a little different than the usual.

I was noting as I was partly ready to go last Friday where there's a press release that the Premier said there'll be no major tax increases, and I think I would be speaking for the Virden constituents when I say that that certainly is their feeling, and also minor or major tax increases they certainly would not want to see, and preferred a balanced budget.

And then following the Agricultural Committee during the winter there was two or three things that were coming almost at every meeting and the taxing, especially education tax on farm land seemed to be the one big thing that was bothering them.

The other point of view was that here we were in western Canada trying to sell our grains on the world market. We were having to buck the world treasuries of the other countries; not only that we were having to pay tariff to sweeten the pot in Ottawa to get anything -- the kind of machinery that we needed to do our farming and really not being able to meet with -- whether it be a Japanese car -- we wanted to sell them grain but we really couldn't compete with their larger machinery. And I remember the Premier when he went to Ottawa on his first conference, that's one of the things that he brought up and I really supported him for that very thing.

As I am supposed to be the Conservative critic on the telephones I suppose it would only be fair to touch them because it again is on the news at Headingley and other areas where they are taking a survey to adjust some of the rural rates and as one might-be politician has been saying a no-toll for long distance across the province and that maybe sounds popular but the

(MR. MCGREGOR cont'd) . . . . . facts are that the rural telephone runs a deficit each and every year of an average of \$100.00; the city telephone also has a deficit, and this has got to be made up by long-distance charges. So if we don't want long-distance charges, we've got to be looking in the order of \$33 million knowing that if our wives are going to visit on long-distance like they do on the party lines, then the long-distance whole expense is going to be much higher and so it's a problem. It sounds good but I do think this administration should be advised then to change and make their long-distance area more workable in today's problems as what we used to phone twenty years ago is not a workable exchange today, and they could either do it under the hospital district, or health unit district, or the business area. Then I think they would be willing to pay a bit more to have this.

Now the Manitoba Development Fund was pretty well handled by some members here but my only thoughts in my earlier days in this House, I really didn't think the government of that day influenced or interfered - at least I was told they didn't interfere very much with what went on -- (Interjection) -- Well I didn't know, that's true, and if that was so it wasn't exactly run too well. Today we see it with great government control and it's not being run maybe that well either. So maybe the end of that should come.

The other issue that we see continually on the paper is the private and parochial school issue and I think I have a letter here - permission to use it - from a former member of this Legislature. I don't know who sat with him, Tommy Seens, Rivers. He wanted me to express his desire that I would vote against this, and also asking for information and this was certainly -- I haven't answered I just got it this morning -- and that's the information I would like and I've got still another letter from Wheatland, which is between Rivers and the airport, and with your permission, Mr. Speaker, I would like to read it word for word, I have permission to do this. "Dear Sir: We were asked by our priest to write our member of parliament on the forthcoming bill to aid private and parochial schools in the Province of Manitoba. As for myself I really don't understand what it's really about so if you would be kind enough to send me some literature on it, I would like to know more about it as I then could give my opinion and conviction about this bill." And isn't this true, Mr. Speaker? Don't we all just want that kind of information, not to sell my personal views but explain it to my constituents just what it is this administration is going to put across to us, because there was nothing in the Throne Speech to indicate, and I'm just receiving these letters and I have a score here, it's five to one one way, and I don't think I'll disclose which way that is and I don't say it's fair because those people are guessing at it and not really knowing. So I think with that, Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister of Tourism and Recreation.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Speaker, like many of the members who have taken part in this debate it is my pleasure to congratulate you on the way you fill this most difficult and thankless position. Your impartiality, your patience, and your sense of humour are very much appreciated by the members of this House I'm sure, and I would like to wish you well for the coming Session which I suspect might be another difficult one for you and all of us.

I also wish to congratulate the mover and the seconder to the Throne Speech. I believe they did an excellent job. The mover was a bit more aggressive than is usual on such an occasion but I believe that what he said just had to be said.

It's a pleasure, Mr. Speaker, for me to welcome the new Member for Minnedosa, who I'm sure has all the qualifications necessary to make him a good and valuable member to this House.

I'm very sorry, Mr. Speaker, that my honourable friend the Leader of the Official Opposition is not in his seat today. He was kind enough to single me out for special praise when he spoke. If you remember the Leader of the Official Opposition in his usual complimentary fashion compared the members on this side of the House, the members of the government, to the actors in the film "The Misfits". He was kind enough to cast me in one of the leading roles and compare me to Marilyn Monroe, a person with an awful lot of appeal and a person who wished nothing but to be loved by all. I certainly would like to thank him sincerely and I hope that I can always live to the image that he has of me.

Mr. Chairman -- (Interjection) -- Well it depends what you mean by bilingual. Mr. Speaker, I think that the least that I can do is to return the compliment. But I must confess that it was quite difficult to find the proper film, the proper casting for my honourable friend because you know, Mr. Speaker, as the guardian angel responsible for censor board I had to be quite careful. But, Sir, after re-reading his speech and the statements that he has made

(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd) . . . . lately, I'm afraid that I have no other option but to select an obscene film, and I apologize to the Honourable Member from Thompson and other members of this House at this time. But the recent statements by the honourable member were certainly perverted. They were so far removed from the truth they were made to mislead, to shock and to excite the public. They certainly were obscure. But, Sir, our society is more permissive today. Censuring is not the in-thing any more. There are even rumours that we might be moving to classification. So I guess there's nothing that we could do, except classify the speech and certainly I think you would agree, Mr. Speaker, that the speech would be classified as junk and garbage.

Mr. Speaker, my honourable friend is the perfect Mae West of Myra Breckenridge. He has lost what little charm he might have had; he has lost what little appeal he might have had; he is trying to do everything, and everybody. He is living in the past with his memories of grandeur and power but he hasn't got it any more, Mr. Speaker. But nevertheless with a false here, and a false there, he tries to fool the public. I would say to him Mr. Speaker, "Sorry big boy, it just won't work." I say to him why didn't you do it when? He wishes to announce his program, but what about the price tag? Well we have some indication. Of course, he would probably start by reinstating the medical premiums. He would most certainly follow this with an increase in hospital premiums; probably then would go to the sales tax on heat and reinstate that. And, of course, the easiest way to get rid of the troublesome north would be to flood one half and give the other half away. Then this honourable gentleman would hide behind the Chairman of the Manitoba Development Fund and blame him for all the losses. Finally he would stand up in this House and he would appeal for unity for the good of Manitoba and he would inform us, inform the members that they should never criticise him, because then they would be hurting poor Manitoba.

Mr. Speaker, if my honourable friend wishes so much to become the premier of this province -- and God knows how much he wants this. By the way, Mr. Speaker, I think he would probably would have been cast also as Anthony's Cleopatra -- I think we could ask Mr. Weir if he has recovered from the knife wound in the back? I was saying, that if he wished to be premier, Mr. Speaker, let him start by debating the issues. What did he and his colleague have in store for South Indian Lake? Why did he go along with surrendering half the north to a company whose directorates were not known to anyone? He likes to joke often about the government's navy, but is he honest enough to tell the people of Manitoba that it was his government that made the grant; it was his government that scuttled the Lord Selkirk, and that the present government is just trying to salvage something of a bad deal. Half the time, I'm sorry, he doesn't know what he's talking about, or he doesn't remember what he and his colleagues said when they were sitting on this side of the House, or even since they are sitting in their present seats.

He damns the government and says that it would have been much cheaper to expropriate the whole of Hecla Island immediately, and, Sir, he is absolutely right, and it would have been much cheaper and a whole lot easier to do just that. But a couple of years ago this government realizing how difficult it was for the people who were being expropriated, changed the Act and allowed those who felt that there was no immediate need for the expropriation of their property to make an appeal. This is exactly what happened at Hecla Island. The government had the right to overrule the inquiry officer but did not choose to do so. In fact, we told these people that we would not go on with the expropriation. Mr. Speaker, we even included those who, although expropriated under the new expropriation Act, filed their appeals after the deadline. You see, Mr. Speaker, this is not very good business. Certainly not by Conservative standards anyway but we are damn proud to be able to show a little bit of humanity and compassion and we certainly don't intend to apologize to my honourable friend. It is not now clear that when the vote on this was taken, my honourable friend was either absent as he usually is, when he is not speaking, was sleeping, or did not have the courage to stand up and be counted.

He and his colleague, the Honourable Member from Roblin, had a lot to say about tourism and I am sure that they can hardly wait for the estimates to be debated, Sir, and I promise them that I'll certainly do everything I'm capable to accommodate them at the time. Let me say that we are not doing that badly. We are well above the national average of visitors increase, Mr. Speaker. During 1968, the last complete year of the Weir regime there was an increase of minus .88 percent. In 1969 an increase of 8 percent; in 1970 an increase of 14.8 percent, and it was felt that there'd be a decrease after this, because that was our

(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd) . . . . Centennial year, but in 1971 there was still an increase of 4.8 percent. In 1970, the national average was 3.8 percent; in 1971, 3.6 percent. But I don't wish to be unfair, Mr. Speaker, and I must point out that the decrease in 1968 under the Conservatives was following our national centennial year and I understand that there was a decrease pretty well across Canada. Nevertheless, during the three years reign of this government, we had a combined increase of over 27 percent against the national average of 10 percent. In 1969 we had 2.7 million visitors; in 1970, 3.1 million; in 1971, 3.25 million, and our projection for '72 is 3.5 million -- an increase of one million visitors since we took office. That's not too bad, Mr. Speaker.

I might also say that we have started on the construction of a visitors' reception building at the Ontario border. The cost will be for the first phase \$186,000, of which 55 will be paid by the Federal government, and then in the next few years there'll be another phase of \$150,000.

The Honourable Member from Roblin is hilarious indeed. But this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, I accused him of purposely misleading the House. He was quoting from the Dauphin Herald, so he told us, which supposedly was quoting me, and he read "that the major responsibility for building recreational facilities rests with the people of a rural community." I told him that I had never made that statement but he pretended to quote again and he insisted on repeating the same thing. Then he made the mistake of sending me the article and the quote was, "A major responsibility for building recreational facilities rests with the people of a community." not "rural community" as he repeated, Mr. Speaker. He was trying to set up the city against the rural areas again, and I think if he's man enough he should apologize at this time.

This great Conservative, whose colleague from Swan River just a few days ago talked about the easy life, the give-aways of the softies from this side, felt that the government should do it all. I think that he said that the government should spend ten times as much as they were now doing. I say to him, well that's fine but tell us how to raise the money.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

MR. BILTON: . . . . statement that the honourable gentleman is now quoting.

MR. DESJARDINS: Mr. Speaker, if my honourable friend listened he would understand that I'm quoting his colleague from Roblin. -- (Interjection) -- Well if you want me to insist that I'm quoting you, go ahead, I've just finished saying, Mr. Speaker, that I'm quoting the member from Roblin.

I say to the member from Roblin that if he wants to show us where to get the money, well then maybe we'll go ahead and spend ten times as much for recreation in this area. I don't know, maybe he would suggest that we would reduce the minimum wages, therefore his store can make a little more profit and I'm sure he'd like to pay a little more tax, that might be one other way to raise money.

By the way, Mr. Speaker, if my honourable friend bothered to read the rest of the article, he would have noticed that the Herald felt that there was too much money being spent by the government on these facilities. He gave this article a complete twist, Mr. Speaker, but, Sir, I hope that there will be, as I said, a policy statement on this subject fairly soon and I would be very pleased to debate it with my honourable friend.

Now the Honourable Member from Charleswood is very clever, was very clever as usual. His contributions are always enormous in this house. He blames me for not giving a grant for the Charleswood Legion to help them with the Legion Bonspeil, and he tries to make political hay with this. Let me say to him that the request first went to the First Minister, then someone else wrote me, and he wrote me a letter asking for a grant. There was no way I could make this grant under any existing programs, Mr. Speaker. These things are usually handled by the Hospitality Committee so I referred this to the Hospitality Committee and I understand that the First Minister had already done so himself. This Hospitality Committee is composed of Civil Servants, Mr. Bedson, Eagleton, Blick and Mr. Moore, four gentlemen who were in the employ of the government prior to the 1969 election, provincial election, Mr. Speaker. My honourable friend made it quite clear that he learned of the Hospitality Committee's decision before I did, but nevertheless now he chooses to blame. For those who are interested, Mr. Speaker, I have been told that the terms of reference for provincial hospitality grants, and I'm told that these terms of reference have not been changed by this government, are that hospitality will be granted for a national sporting championship such as the Macdonald Briar, the Ladies Curling Championship, the High School Curling Championship, and the Senior

(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd) . . . . Curling Championship, but not for championships which may be held by service clubs, work groups, fraternal or in-house organizations, and which do not represent bona fide championship events of the National Sports Body. This is not, -- (Interjection) -- I beg your pardon, I didn't hear that. What did he say? Well, Mr. Speaker, can you see anybody as low as that, as low as this, to try to work this, to play politics in a stake like this when I have just finished giving him the answer. I know, this is his feeling. Well I think I know the member a little better than my honourable friend and I think I see the note of sarcasm. I wonder -- he gave us this story after that of what was done under the former government. This was for a bonspiel. So far the Hospitality Committee has made the decision -- there are no politicians, or no members on the government on this at all. And, as I say, there will be a policy paper on certain grants which I hope will help many of these people. But let us be reasonable, let's not play politics on petty stuff like this, to try to pretend that this government is not interested in any legionnaires or any returned men. As I said, his contribution is enormous in this House, Mr. Speaker.

The Honourable Member from Rock Lake doesn't like the increase for civil servants. He criticised the increase from three to nine of the Censor Board. Let me put his mind at ease. You're right, five. Well let me put your mind at ease, and inform you that the cost is still exactly the same, because now, because these people are paid only when they work and there are more people taking a shift, that's all there is to it, so there's no -- (Interjection) -- I beg your pardon. What they're accomplishing, they're members of the censor board, censor board that you have had for ten years when you were in office -- (Interjection) -- Well this is fine, if you want to discuss legal matters, well this is fine, but we are talking about civil service and please, I'm answering what you made, the statement that you have made. I'm ready to debate censorship with you and there probably will be an occasion in this House that we will debate exactly that.

Much has been said Mr. Speaker about a second national park. Well the government is quite interested, there is no doubt about that, but we do not intend to be stamped into this. The national parks policy that prospective parkland be returned to . . . in perpetuity must be considered, and there are also many other considerations. We are interested in fairly intensive mineral and forestry surveys. We have seen the mistake that was done in the north in the past and we don't intend to give the resources to anybody else but to keep it for our own people. Negotiation with the Abitibi Paper Company actually is still in the preliminary stage, could be very critical. The site chosen must provide the greatest possible benefits to Manitoba and impose fewer costs on Manitobans. It should help draw development further northward, Mr. Speaker; and good access to the site must be provided, and the cost should be shared by both levels of government. We must think of the local residents, their hunting, trapping, fishing and wild rice harvest activities, remembering that the National Parks policy prohibits hunting and takes a dim view of all forms of resource exploitation within park boundaries. We must select a site that will be used by as great a number of people as possible and therefore create as many jobs as possible, Mr. Speaker. And I have reason to believe that more will be said on this subject in the not too distant future, so we are not ducking anything but we will not be stamped, Mr. Speaker.

I have always considered the Honourable Member for Riel to be quite a responsible person, and I would hope that he, as well as all the members of this House, will restrain themselves while debating the principle of state aid to separate schools. This is certainly an emotional subject and I plead that we keep it above party politics. It would not take too much for this volcano to erupt, and if this happens all of us will suffer, Mr. Speaker. Let us be careful lest we fan the fire of prejudice that could destroy the gains that we have accomplished, that we have made, during the past ten years or so.

The Leader of the Liberal Party, Mr. Asper, is not too impressed with what we are doing in the field of horticulturalism. I might say that I am not fully satisfied either, and I won't be until we have accomplished what we have set out to do, but I believe that we are moving in the right direction. As you know, the Secretariate on Dominion Provincial Cultural Relations sponsored a mosaic congress and a report was prepared. We were the first province to move in this direction and many thought that we were being foolish to take a chance on such an explosive issue. Since the appointment on January 1st of this year, of a consultant, Mr. C. Semchyshyn we have participated in conferences in Regina, Edmonton, Toronto and Ottawa and we are lending experiences and expertise in the field of ethnic cultural development to all

(MR. DESJARDINS cont'd) . . . . interested governments and organizations that are creating a most desired rapport. Both Ontario and Alberta will be holding Heritage conferences this summer and are using our congress report as a basic for initiating these meetings. Since the Federal Government's announcement of their multi-cultural policies, our consultant met with senior officials of the Secretary of State Department in order to establish avenues of co-operation between our two governments in this field. We were well received and assured that every effort will be made to keep us abreast of development in this area. Officials of the Secretary of State Department will be visiting Manitoba next month and have requested a meeting with myself and staff members to discuss a basis for co-operation in establishing multi-cultural policies.

Mr. Speaker, to respond to the most important recommendation of this report, that is of establishing a co-ordinating body of ethnic organizations, and to establish an ethnic advisory committee to the Manitoba Arts Council, a two-day delegate conference is now being planned for May 12th and 13th of this year. Our staff people are responsible for this and I anticipate a highly successful conference to assist our cultural minorities in their preservation of their cultural heritage. Much consideration is being given to ethnic cultural development in the cities but more emphasis is being placed on our outreach program, our efforts to assist the native population in the culturally deprived areas of the north and meeting with overwhelming co-operation in all the arts.

Plans are being developed for an exciting summer festival to involve such well known events as our July 1st celebrations on the Legislative Grounds, Folklorama, Memorial Park Program, which will be part of the summer festival and will involve most major arts organizations, including the Ballet, Symphony, MTC, Rainbow Stage, etc. The Manitoba Folk Art Council has agreed to act as our program arm for these festival events. Our consultants will act as co-ordinators for these summer festivals. In response to the support that the Symphony receives from our government, they are embarking on a free concert series, visits to Vita and Winkler on March 23rd and 24th -- hope you'll be there Jake -- as well as a premiere in north Winnipeg on Saturday, March 25th. These concerts are aimed primarily at the culturally deprived as well as senior citizens and underprivileged children in all these areas. This is a first which we hope will be repeated many times in the future. We are on the move culturally. In all areas, and with co-operation and goodwill, much can be accomplished, Mr. Speaker.

Now last week a group of separatist leaders from the Province of Quebec were invited by the University of Manitoba students. I wish to disassociate myself from them and their remarks. Canada needs Quebec, and Quebec most certainly needs Canada. Most of the Franco-Manitobans that I know are strong federalists. We are Canadians who wish to retain our culture and our language, but we are pleased to live and work side by side with members of all other ethnic communities. We are proud of being Canadians; we are proud of being Manitobans. We are not interested in extremists, be they from one extreme or the other, telling us what we want, telling us that we will disappear, because if we do it will be our fault, no one else's. We have been doing well without their help and we would thank them to peddle their anti-Canadian theories and doctrines elsewhere. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MRS. INEZ TRUEMAN (Fort Rouge): Mr. Speaker, as the Throne Speech debate nears its conclusion it's a pleasure to have the opportunity to greet you and to note that you are once again gracing the Speaker's Chair. I trust that your duties will not be too arduous or strenuous although on the basis of the session so far there's really not too much room for optimism.

The mover and seconder of the Throne Speech moved us rather abruptly I thought from the statesmanly tone of the opening ceremonies and we quickly were back to the political scene much as we left it at the end of last session. As the most recently elected members of the government they were certainly entitled to their moment in the sun and I trust have enjoyed their opportunity.

To the new Cabinet Ministers I wish to offer my congratulations. This does seem to be becoming a revolving door government. People are coming and going steadily. My new desk-mate, the Member from Minnedosa, holds forth great promise and I look forward to important contributions to the debate from him.

I suppose, Mr. Speaker, that my reaction to the Throne Speech was unique. I was delighted to find three of the ideas which I had put forward in private member's resolutions had been adopted as government policy. It may be that few cabinet ministers can say as much.

(MRS. TRUEMAN cont'd) . . . . The development of the floodway for recreational purposes; a women's bureau in the Department of Labour and welfare reforms are planned all to be undertaken. I feel flush with success. . Some men might have a hang-up about accepting ideas from the opposition or even accepting ideas from members of the opposite sex. It takes a big man to do this and I compliment the responsible ministers. However, I wish the Minister of Health and Social Development would be a little more receptive to my pleas. I note that there is to be a person appointed to investigate all major aspects of welfare policy and the Canada Assistance Plan regulation.

Mr. Speaker, this seems inadequate and mere tokenism. One person could work full time just inquiring into the use of taxis by social workers and welfare recipients. In 1970 there was a total of something like \$143,000 spent on taxis and in 1971 this went up to \$210,000, up by one-third. In the Public Accounts which are on our desks for 1971 we note that at Camperville the Camperville taxi has been paid \$22,676.00. --(Interjection)-- I'm sorry that's Campbell's Taxi. Campbell's Taxi, over \$22,000.00. The Camperville Taxi \$17,413.60. These two add up to almost \$40,000; and there are two more taxis as well that serve that area but they're not in the Public Accounts. Apparently a bus service operates from Duck Bay to Camperville and into Roblin but this bus leaves at 7:40 in the morning which is too early to see some of the people and it returns at 7:20. Mr. Speaker, if the investigator would just look into this it's quite possible that he could put on another taxi at a more suitable hour and save the taxpayers a lot of money. However, when we get to Public Accounts we'll be wanting to have explanations of this large expenditure in taxis and we'll also want to know what criterion by which the government accepts the cost of taxis.

There is reference in the Throne Speech to a policy announced last year by the government regarding the environment, and I quote: "So that our people may continue to enjoy the beauty and serenity of the natural landscape." Mr. Speaker, I wish they would apply this philosophy to Lake Winnipeg. My family has spent its summers at Ponemah on Lake Winnipeg since 1951. During that time we've seen the lake swing to extremes from very low to very high. It's a fascinating body of water to watch and it's different every day and different every hour of every day. In 1954 when the water was high we spent about \$750.00 putting in a breakwater, a cribbing of posts filled with rocks and boulders. This was of course to protect our property from erosion and this was necessary even though our land is a little bit higher than most of the property around us. However, even with this breakwater in waves do wash up on our lawn.

At the other extreme when the water is low -- (Interjection) -- Not as yet, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to finish and then the member may have lots of questions. At the other extreme we have walked close to a block out into the water before we could swim. Now Lake Winnipeg has been perfect for families with small children because of its gradual incline with no drop-offs and lots of sand beaches for them to play on. During the low water periods we have collected ancient fossils, . . . . and other obsolete or extinct animals and plants. In low water at times the bird life is fascinating to watch. For instance what fun it is for the children to discover a killdeer's nest on the sand, just near a few blades of grass and with a few pebbles sprinkled in with the eggs to keep them warm. And it's a thrill to have a black heron come and spend the night on a big rock outside your window, black crowned night heron. And then we recall the pleasure of seeing 14 Baltimore orioles bathing in a little warm pool of water left behind when the waves receded where the parents were teaching the young ones how to splash. And then of course there's the matter of the chipmunks on the lawn which are a lot of fun and we've actually seen the chipmunks drown in their tunnels in our lawn at times.

Now this sort of enjoyment, Mr. Speaker, will become a thing of the past if Lake Winnipeg is used for Hydro purposes. To be of any value for power the water must be kept at 715 feet, and it's ridiculous to talk about 711 or 715. -- (Interjection) -- I think anyone who is in possession of all the facts knows this, that anything less than that doesn't provide enough water, additional water at the head of Kettle Rapids. And of course if you keep the lake at 715 feet it follows that when the north wind blows the water piles up at the south end of the lake increasing the depth by as much as four feet. This happens frequently. With the wave action the shoreline damage can be great and the Red River backs up for miles up into the Netley marshes where the water birds have their breeding grounds and the pelicans go to feed. The water has been high for several years. -- (Interjection) -- Several. In the fall of 1970 when the lake stood at 715 feet in September and October a raging lake rolled water against a . . . point uprooting great old trees and burying the road around the point under about three feet of

(MRS. TRUEMAN cont'd) . . . . rubble and sand. The road has not been dug out to this day and I invite the Member from Inkster and the Premier to go and see it for themselves as evidence of what happens when the lake is at 715 feet. When the lake is 714 to 715 feet its natural banks are too full and erosion and flooding are a common occurrence. To me 715 feet is a flood stage, a stage at which water backs up onto the farms around and covers the beaches and denies the people access to them.

Now the Premier has a good debater fronting for him but wouldn't it be interesting if we could get the Member from Inkster to debate the other side of the question for a while. I think he could really put his heart into it -- he could -- I'm sure he could make an excellent case for not using Lake Winnipeg for hydro purposes too. Well, he is a good debater, there's no doubt about that but as far as I'm concerned he can stand on his head on top of the golden boy's torch and tell me he can control Lake Winnipeg and he won't be any more credible to me than he is now. I think he shouldn't try to kid an old settler and he shouldn't try to kid those old settlers around Gimli.

Now in my family we've had some members who like to argue and like the Member from Inkster they want to be right and they want very badly to win the argument. One can only argue so long when it's so useless and so rather than getting into anger one may turn to humour instead and it was in this vein that my family recently composed some limericks, two of them I think might be worth repeating here: "There was a politician named Schreyer who said Lake Winnipeg must be higher. With the help of Cass-Beggs he developed Jenpeg but the cottagers wished they were drier." Stop me if you've heard this one: "There was a Premier named Schreyer who used Lake Winnipeg for power. He build a great dredge which sank near the edge and our taxes floated still higher."

A MEMBER: Any more?

MRS. TRUEMAN: Well, no, we weren't able to complete the others. We had a number started -- we made . . . .

Well, in a more serious vein let's consider what's happening or what is not happening in the social services. More specifically what are the future prospects for our society particularly in relation to the children who need supportive services. In last year's annual report from the Department of Health and Social Development we were informed that over 100 studies were in progress. We expected as a result that the Throne Speech would be brimming with imaginative, innovative programs bringing great improvements in the social services.

Last year we were also promised a White Paper on Corrections and there is much that can be done easily and quickly here in this area but apparently action now depends or awaits on the Solicitor-General of Canada. There has already been a three-year delay in replacing the Vaughan Street Detention Home and in spite of some improvements that were made in recent years no one doubts the inadequacy of that facility. Now surely this government which has expanded into many available buildings as the bureaucracy has mushroomed could have considered even temporary quarters which might have lent themselves better to the rehabilitation of the juvenile delinquents while the new building was being prepared. We've watched government spreading into the old Ford plant on Portage, the Auditorium, Fort Osborne Barracks complex a portion of the W . . . . Building, Monarch Wear Building, I believe there's a motel out at Pembina and Stafford where Water Control has its offices, and the Textbook Bureau. That doesn't pretend to be a complete list.

Juvenile delinquency is increasing and we know that the same juvenile delinquent returns repeatedly to Vaughan Street, eventually he's encountered again at Headingley Gaol, where again he is a repeater and some of them graduate to Stony Mountain. Surely greater expenditures of our resources on the children when they are first in trouble, would be appropriate as a preventive measure. A person in gaol costs the public purse about \$10,000 a year. Surely this amount of money could be diverted or directed into more constructive rehabilitation programs. In the annual report last year, the Department mentioned the training that some of the prisoners were receiving. Agriculture was mentioned as one specific area and of course we know that the agriculture program out there, while it may provide vegetables and some of the food for the prisoners, is not economically feasible; you could buy the same food cheaper than it costs you to have these people growing it on the site, and training in agriculture is not particularly useful to the people who are going to come out of the gaols and look for work again.

Then they are also trained perhaps in barbering or shoe repairs but when they come out and try to find a job they are asked where they got their certificates. When they say Headingley

(MRS. TRUEMAN cont'd) . . . . gaol that's just about the end of that. Eighty to eighty-five percent of these people don't represent any danger to the public; probation and paroles have been successful enough to justify expanding these programs. In the Halfway House run by the Federal Penitentiary Service the parole program which consists of a twenty-man unit with a staff of eight on 24 hours' duty, the parolees go out to work, they receive group and individual therapy after that. Now in three years only twelve out of the 180 that have been in that Halfway House have taken off. Highly skilled staff of course is essential. The custodial staff in order to be adequate in more comprehensive rehabilitative programs must be retrained.

If the prisoner is allowed to work and earn money of course he can contribute to the upkeep of his family and he would not find himself in that awkward position of leaving the prison with \$2.00 in his pocket. He may have arrived in good weather and be leaving when it's cold. He may have inadequate clothing. He will not have a job to go to in many instances and the last thing in the world he wants is the advice of well meaning agencies, so that in order to simply survive, he almost has to resort to the only trade that he knows, and revert to crime, immediately, just to live.

But to get back to the juveniles, who are the source of supply, there are excellent programs which we could emulate. There's project DARE in Ontario, Development to Adventure, Responsibility and Education; there's the Elworth Bond Program in British Columbia, Boys Town in Saskatchewan and the Compass program here, all of which are good models and I do think that the Compass program should be encouraged and expanded. Early psychiatric care is essential in determining whether the child is suicidal, criminal or psychotic. After a proper diagnosis is made, then the proper treatment can be prescribed. Children being held in custody under the Child Welfare Act are still being housed with the delinquents and I understand that this practice may be continued in the new Manitoba Youth Centre. In Vaughan Street we are told in the annual report that with a bed capacity of 74, an average of 97.3 were accommodated. Admissions were up 29.1 percent. There is no reason to expect improvement in that figure without some good new programs conducted by well trained, well qualified staff.

What of the plight of the retarded children, of whom the minister has spoken with such sympathy in the past? Are they being cared for in such a way as to enable them to attain their potential? Are they learning crafts and is their physical well-being looked after? Well, indications that I have received are that the care that they are receiving is mainly custodial in nature, that they vegetate and that their exercise consists of pacing the halls, and we also hear that there is segregation by age, to a certain extent that is. That means that severely retarded are placed in with the moderately retarded or the autistic child who can understand but can't communicate -- (Interjection) -- I'm going to go up but not on visiting day. -- (Interjection) -- I'm going to know the right questions to ask and I'm not going on visiting day. I'm going to check for fire escapes, for instance, a few things like that. Because some of the retarded people have poor circulation, I think the buildings are kept warmer than is comfortable for others, and if some of them can't cut their meat or handle their food then I understand that everyone gets his food ground up. In Ontario community homes with a foster mother and father, perhaps 12 in the family unit work better and they're cheaper and the children are closer to their family for visits and can also go to the regular schools. -- (Interjection) -- Well, I think the staffing is inadequate here. I think that the numbers are not sufficient, they're not sufficient to give the children the care that they deserve. -- (Interjection) -- I do. -- (Interjection) -- Well, we want to see for ourselves whether the programs for schooling, physical exercise . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

MRS. TRUEMAN: . . . and crafts are being provided and whether they're adequate in order that these poor children can at least have such enjoyment as which they are capable of.

And what of the children with emotional and learning disorders? I think if we could commit ourselves now to programs of early treatment those children would have a reasonably good chance of living satisfactory, normal lives as adults. The Throne Speech holds forth some hope for action in correcting their problems and we'll be watching to see how such programs develop.

The Department of Education must begin to show some recognition of the problems associated with the greater numbers of unemployed. The present numbers without work may be the vanguard of a future warning us that with modern technology replacing workers by machines there may now be new social problems facing society, permanently high levels of

(MRS. TRUEMAN cont'd) . . . . unemployment and a surfeit of leisure time. The Department of Education should be looking at more enrichment programs to give more meaningful activities for idle hours. Why not consider adding music to the foundation program? Music appreciation and music in a participating way through more school bands and glee clubs and that sort. The words of C. E. M. J. . . . serve as a warning to us and I quote from one of his works: "Work is the only occupation yet invented which mankind has been able to endure in any but the smallest doses." C. E. M. J. . . .

This is a time of rapid change and governments must be on their toes to anticipate and cushion some of the effects of change. Only in the last decade we realize what some of the phenomenal costs of pollution have been to our environment. There are grave human dilemmas resulting from technological and scientific advances. Our new knowledge and our machines must be used responsibly. The increasing knowledge and the rapid programs breed optimism and I think sometimes give us overconfidence. Science and technology are no longer separable from political and social problems. By applying our technology for instance to war efforts we may limit or destroy human freedom and create a world which is dissatisfying to the human soul leading to frustration and new violence. There is great hope through pharmacology for conditioning human behaviour, treating mental illness and keeping people out of mental institutions and yet this can be abused through the non-medical use that we witness at the present time. Well the instruments that we create sometimes end up controlling us.

I see that the government has entered wholeheartedly into the new industrial revolution, the use of computers. I don't know how many members of this House might be devotees of science fiction in their spare time but if they read 2001 or saw the movie they'll recall that Hal the computer on the trip to an outer planet began to think for himself and his feelings got hurt and he rebelled and he closed off the systems that were keeping some of the replacement astronauts in suspended animation. There's another book that's come out recently by Robert . . . . termed "The Moon is a Harsh Mistress" and in this book again a computer becomes human and starts thinking for itself, and this particular computer -- well it started out by adding a lot of zeros on somebody's cheque and this was when they realized that it perhaps was beginning to think for itself. It liked to make up jokes and test them on people.

Well, knowing of these experiences, Mr. Speaker, when the Autopac computer began to misbehave I couldn't help wondering whether it had come to life too. I believe it lost or incorrectly sent out something like 140,000 applications. Then I heard that the names had been lost completely from the memory bank but I was really pretty well convinced that the computer had taken over when my daughter-in-law's grandmother received an application in the mail for her driver's licence. This little nice lady didn't even ever drive to church on Sundays. She's 87 years of age and she had never driven a car in her life -- (Interjection) -- She did. From Autopac. And a lady down the hall from her who hadn't driven for five years received an application for her driver's licence. At that point I couldn't help wondering whether the Autopac wasn't securing its names from somebody's tea party invitation list. Much of this government's legislation has had what could be termed an inverted funnel effect. The legislation has been fed into the small end and the ramifications have increased and spread as it came out the other end. Every measure that they've put forward has been more complex in its effects than was anticipated. We can hope that they have learned a lesson and will make better assessments before proposing more drastic changes. They appear to have approached this session with more caution, consolidation, I believe you'd call it. But let it not be at the cost of real social progress, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Inkster.

MR. SIDNEY GREEN, Q.C. (Inkster): Mr. Speaker, the honourable member indicated that she would accept a question at the end of her remarks. I wonder if she is aware that Professor Gallie who appeared at the meetings in connection with Lake Winnipeg regulation indicated that the cottage owners who had built breakwaters were the ones who were more responsible for damage to beaches than any other factor. Is she aware of that?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MRS. TRUEMAN: Well, Mr. Speaker, our breakwater is usually separated by, oh 12 feet from the water's edge, and last year the water would lap -- just on an ordinary day it would lap on the bottom of the posts and as a matter of fact it took some of them up, it took some sand away from around them. I really don't think that our breakwater has changed anything; we had lost several chunks of property into the lake, we'd lost some trees and the

(MRS. TRUEMAN cont'd) . . . . Minister might be interested in knowing that our place is in one of the first areas that was opened up in Ponemah and we're among the few people who actually own the property out into the water, and it's written in their -- what do you call it -- . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Inkster.

MR. GREEN: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the honourable member would permit one more question. I take it she wasn't aware of Professor Gallie's remarks. I wonder if she could tell me if the average level of Lake Winnipeg is in the neighborhood of 714 feet how it is possible to maintain the lake at 715 and still have the flow necessary for the generation of power?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MRS. Trueman: I missed part of that question, would you mind repeating?

MR. GREEN: The honourable member indicated that we intended to keep the lake constantly at 715 and that's the only way power could be generated. I take it she has not seen the projected water patterns which have been published which show that water is not at 715 feet but I want to ask her the question: if the average level of the lake is in the neighborhood of 714, how is it possible to maintain the water at 715 and still have the flow necessary for power purposes?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MRS. TRUEMAN: Well, Mr. Speaker, I don't think that anyone has said that 714 is the average. On the map Lake Winnipeg is termed at 713 feet. -- (Interjection) --

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Order, please. I was inclined to permit questions but the question is becoming debatable and I think they were for clarification.

The Honourable Member for Inkster.

MR. GREEN: Yes, I'm asking the question for clarification and I will now accept her average, 713. Now you tell me how you keep it 715 and still have the flow available for power purposes?

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for Fort Rouge.

MRS. TRUEMAN: Well, Mr. Speaker, if you're going to keep the lake at 715 you obviously put in controls at the north end and hold the water back till it rises to 715. The whole complex must be thousands of square miles of water, it spreads everywhere into the surrounding areas beyond Lake Winnipeg, there's water everywhere. The evaporation is tremendous, the flow is slowed down by this spreading and our information has been that if you keep the lake at 715 feet you'll gain about one inch of water at Kettle Rapids where it goes into the power turbines.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member for La Verendrye.

MR. LEONARD A. BARKMAN (La Verendrye): Mr. Speaker, first of all I would like to say to the Honourable Member, Lady Member of Fort Rouge through you Mr. Speaker, that I was not trying to cut her off before but hoping that if I got up that I would be able to speak after her.

Mr. Speaker, first of all I want to commend you on the job that you are fulfilling so capably. I have been one of those that realizes that it isn't easy to keep this family of fifty-seven separated from quarrels and high tempers rolling at times and I must commend you on the job you are doing.

I would also like to take this opportunity in congratulating the mover and the seconder of being given the honor of moving and seconding the Speech from the Throne in a traditional manner.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to assure the new Member for Minnedosa that while I did not work on his behalf during the by-election that from the many things that I heard during the by-election in his constituency I can assure him that he will have no problems from me as an individual supporting him in this House, and I'm sure by now if the feelings of others the way they have been expressed I do hope you feel welcome because I am sure that you will be a good contribution to this House.

I wish to also at this time, Mr. Speaker, congratulate those who had the courage to stand up on their own principles such as sometimes perhaps referred to as the "private eye" or the Member for Inkster, the former Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, and also the Member for Thompson who had the courage or who has courage -- I'm referring to the Member of Thompson now -- who has courage perhaps in a different respect than the courage of the Member for Inkster. But I think it is worthwhile mentioning. I have appreciated to see some of their laurels or their ideas stand up although I cannot say that I always agree, there

(MR. BARKMAN cont'd) . . . . is something beautiful about seeing a person act freely even though not all agree with their principles.

I'm not sure if the order of congratulations has not just about run out but I do want to congratulate the government for a few of the things that they have done during the last two and a half years, but like the mover said basically two things other than complimenting his party, that he intended to elaborate on some of the achievements that this government had done over the past while, and I must say also that I for one appreciated his brevity and his deliberations. That perhaps was partly forced upon him because of the achievements of his government, especially since the last session have been far too few. So how could he or how could anyone laud or praise the government for a great number of things when this government has already started to slow down and seems to be coming to a halt. Except this is not necessarily so when it comes to spending larger sums of money. It may also not be a correct statement when you are considering the increase in civil servants and also the purchasing of new vehicles, and have been more of these purchased than perhaps ever before, leave alone the fact that in the purchasing of certain commodities -- and I'm basically referring to some buses now -- the tendering system has even been done away with. I happen to know one individual case where I believe the number of units was eight and the partly government owned bus division outbid this outfit by about \$18,000 on just a few units and if they can show some profit in this department at the end of the year this might be a little bit different; if they may be coming up with a loss of perhaps \$600,000 or so I think that another look should be given to this problem.

So like most other governments after they get elected they start feeling a little different or get a little different attitude towards their responsibilities. I am very much afraid that excepting a few departments this government is also finding itself in such a dilemma. Mr. Speaker, problems that look so easy to solve when they were sitting on this side of the House or sitting on the Opposition now slowly seem to be reaching insoluble proportions. This government seems to be looking tired and weary, as has been mentioned, and as this is one time I'm not copying the Leader of the Official Opposition's words, I wrote these down as I see in his Throne Speech but I certainly agree with the Leader of the Official Opposition.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder what seems to be the trouble. Are there internal problems? Are there organizational problems? Are there Party problems? Something seems to be lacking from year one or from two and a half years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I am one of the first to admit that our agricultural economy or labour problems, both as far as the rising costs or consumer costs included and labour for that matter are concerned, but also the problems of our unions finding themselves in a position where they are dangerously threatening the economy of the whole nation or all of Canada. I'm happy to think that many of our local members or members of our local unions are not supporting some of the actions taken by some events that have taken place in the west coast in the last four or five years. This kind of nonsense has to be stopped and I agree with the present Minister of Labour and other members of this Assembly that all parties concerned, whether it be labour or management, must find solutions to avoid the kind of tie-ups that have happened in the past four or five years in regard to our grain shipments to other countries. The time has come where a solution has to be found, whether it be in arbitration boards consisting of labour and management, perhaps chaired by a neutral chairman or whether governments will have to intervene and I hope not but something, yes, something, Mr. Speaker, will have to be done soon. I can hear somebody say, well go and blame the Federal people. I know to a great extent they are at fault and where they are at fault they should also take note of this thing. But this government and every other provincial government in Canada will also have to be involved or we cannot expect the kind of action that is needed.

Mr. Speaker, I have dealt with our agriculture problems a little bit, I do not expect to dwell on agricultural problems too much because I believe we will have an opportunity later on when the Agriculture Committee's report will be put in and also when the agricultural estimates will come up. I do hope the Minister of Agriculture has already made up his mind when the Estimates come up that he is not going to be planning day long answers to 40 second questions so I hope he takes note of that at this time.

I would also like to say, Mr. Speaker, on the subject of assistance in the installation of water and sewer regardless, regardless if they have called the Minister of Agriculture "Sam the Can Man" or "Sam the Sewer Man", I want to let him know that I for one support that program willingly and respectfully. If anyone doubts the facts or the fact that people

(MR. BARKMAN cont'd). . . . have never been able to have water and sewer in their homes and I think it is a much bigger problem than many of us would like to admit, but I'm sure the rural members know while this assistance may not be enough I hope it can get up to a higher amount, I think the fact that there is some assistance creates an interest in the home and gets families to thinking along the right line.

However, Mr. Speaker, when the Speech from the Throne speaks about or talks with concerning more or less in that same paragraph, and it seems to me that they say that the Hog Producers Marketing Board has been set up and that prices have been rising since they have been set up, this perhaps is more a coincidence, well I think most of us will agree that perhaps it has an effect of fifty cents or \$.50 which means some money; but I don't think the Minister or the Department of Agriculture would want to take credit as far as saying that finally we have a little better price in the hog market but I feel certain it is only partly the reason as far as the Hog Marketing Board is concerned.

Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry I'm going to come back to another agricultural point a little later on but I would just like to touch a little bit on our housing program and I'm sorry to see that the Minister is not in. I think, Mr. Speaker, that we will have to show more concern in this -- (Interjection) -- That's fine. The Member for St. George says his legislative assistant is around so perhaps he can take down a few notes. But I think we will have to show more concern in this department. My objection is not the number of homes or houses being built but the planning put into the building of these homes. Decent planning seems to be lacking. For example, is it right, Mr. Speaker, that provincial and federal governments overrule the planning of municipalities. I am happy that I have heard of very little or very few, very little misuse -- (Interjection) -- I would like to try and finish by 5:30; if I do before I'll be glad to entertain a question.

I would like to say that as far as the building is concerned, fine, but I think -- or I would also like to add while the federal and provincial seem to have the priority I do not really think that it has been misused that often and I'm happy to see that, but I'm not happy to see that this priority is available to the federal and to the provincial government over the municipalities. So my concern lies with houses being built where not enough planning has gone into. For example - location. I think this is something that has to be considered. We have some homes being built in areas where automatically, especially if there are one hundred or two hundred units would come up at one time, where automatically your schools would be over-filled while other places in Greater Winnipeg we are transporting or carrying the children over to areas that have room for extra students. I think more planning should go into a matter like that and I know that where suddenly a hundred or two hundred units have sprung up, it creates a lot of problems. Schooling is one; hospitals not so much, but parking spaces. Some homes are being built without respect for leaving enough parking spaces and it might sound funny in a few -- one or two places that I could mention, street noises, they're building where I don't think a family will appreciate living one, two, three years from now because it is not really the type of spot where a family wants to relax and live happily.

I know another problem that has come up is the storm sewers in some of the areas in Greater Winnipeg. So, Mr. Speaker, when these houses or these homes are considered I think we have to put more planning into them especially as far as location is concerned. I am very pleased that these homes are being built but my big concern is there is not enough planning going into these projects. As I said before, there are different problems that come up and I mentioned the fact that if you have one hundred or two hundred units built in one spot with an average family of perhaps 2, 3 or so children per family, I don't think I have to stress that point much further. We're very much aware that this is creating problems that should be looked into, should be planned ahead of time.

Mr. Speaker, I see the Minister of Agriculture is back and I want to come back to one specific problem perhaps more related to southeastern Manitoba than to the balance of Manitoba; and I'm sure that some of the members in this House will perhaps not think that this is a very popular discussion or a very popular theme to bring up but I feel it is my duty and I wish to do so at this time - and this is the problem, or in broad words, the poultry problem and I'm basically referring to the laying hens or the egg production and not so much to the broilers. I have no intentions of saying this critically because I believe the present Minister has a grim and a grave problem on his hands. I would rather try to bring this problem before these Chambers on a record as having concern and perhaps even sympathy but I think the problem is getting big enough that something will have to be done. Now, because

(MR. BARKMAN cont'd) . . . . . I believe it is more than just a provincial problem, we're quite aware of this, and while perhaps over the past year the time has come where we need to take another look if really the law of supply and demand can in all cases apply and perhaps this is in one area when we talk of our laying hens where such a law does not really exist.

Take in the case of Manitoba I think I'm safe in saying that we have approximately three or three and a half million laying hens and this is perhaps less than fifteen percent of the Canadian production records. I believe that a year or two ago we had roughly 23 million birds and as late as possibly a year ago I think the population was roughly around 30 million birds and I think we're back to now 27 million birds. I bring these figures out because I want to try and reach a point. I do not believe or I should perhaps go on from there because of the fact that I'm bringing up this dilemma of egg production; I think I can safely say that over 60 percent of the egg production lies, perhaps 65 percent lies south of the Assiniboine River and much of that perhaps 30, 35 percent or even up to 40 percent in the direct southeastern area.

Like the Member for Morris pointed out the other day and I forget the exact figures he used but I think he mentioned the fact that eggs, A large eggs were selling for 48 cents a dozen in Vancouver or in B. C. I think he also mentioned the fact that Calgary or Alberta were getting approximately 41 or 42 cents. -- (Interjection) -- Now -- 42 cents was it, thank you.

We all realize that the producer was getting between 12 and 14 cents just a little while ago in Manitoba; I'm very happy to say it has risen, I think it's up to around 28 cents, and at least on March 2 it was 19, I think it's gone up to 24 and I believe it's gone up even a little higher, although I don't think we have to kid ourselves -- I believe this is partly due to the Easter trade and I don't think we can look forward to having our feed costs covered for too long a time unless something else happens.

There seems to be some provinces or we know there are some provinces vying for eggs but at very depressed prices. After all the way we produce eggs right now in Manitoba we cannot consume more than 45 or 50 percent of our egg production in Manitoba; and I don't think I have to elaborate on the fact that the England market or the European market and the Australian market leave alone the U. S. market are all depressed and are all over producing and this of course adds to the dilemma that we have down here. -- (Interjection) -- I do think if I have time - the Member for Birtle-Russell - I shall try and deal with what has happened in the U. S. A. but I'm not sure if I will have time. Thank you very much though, it is a good comment and I think both of us should memorize that and perhaps some day we can just bring it forth here.

To add to our other woes - I just mention there seems to be over production just about right across. So, Mr. Speaker, we find ourselves in a real dilemma on this agriculture problem and it is a sincere concern and I say perhaps more so in southeastern Manitoba than the rest of Manitoba but there is a heavy production right across Manitoba for that matter.

Now, while we used to have a much higher percentage of the egg production in Manitoba I think it is safe to say that we still have between 30 and 40 percent of all the egg production in southeastern Manitoba as I said before. Now I want to come to a point and perhaps bring out a point or too and it largely is based on trying to lay out the cost of producing a dozen of eggs or for that matter one egg. I thought it was interesting to note when I took my agriculture course about some twenty years ago that each little chicken was blessed with 10,000 cells and I hope that either the chicks take a birth bill or something that they aren't all going to explode at once because we seem to have enough production as it is. -- (Interjection) -- I'm going to come to that a little later to the rooster -- I mean to the Member of Arthur -- (Interjection) -- I don't think anyone will argue that when producers give you the figures that an egg, Grade A large, taking everything into consideration, the price of feed and the price of buildings, leave alone the interest involved, leave alone the labor involved and I know these figures will differ but I don't think they're out that much; but if you can produce a dozen of eggs, A large, for less than 19 cents a dozen I think you're doing quite well and I doubt if very many can. -- (Interjection) -- I hate to come back to more roosters to the honourable member but perhaps we can find time later. Of course we have to admit that the cost of feeding as I tried to point out before runs from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents an egg. I'm drawing this up for this reason. I think the Minister of the Department of Agriculture knows that a good laying hen will lay approximately 200 to 240 eggs a year. Now that is fairly good production but the problem we're running into as he knows very well - number one problem is this - the problem we're running into is this - while these hens should be slaughtered off, while these hens should

(MR. BARKMAN cont'd) . . . . be changed because the production rates are being lowered to a point where it isn't profitable, what is happening? Farmers have to hang on to their hens for more than a year's time because they've taken loans from loaning organizations or from banks and the minute they slaughter or kill these birds their collateral is gone. So this is added to the woe of production of eggs and the next thing you find yourself with a hen costing roughly, bringing you roughly \$4 a year, the price that we mentioned before at 19 cents or 24 cents if you like, and you find you're just barely running even without your expenses of building costs, interest and the like. And of course we have to admit that the cost of feeding is a matter of *comme ci, comme ça*, it varies but not that much and it's not really the problem, the cost is again coming back again to production. And this is my reason, Mr. Speaker, for placing this problem on the floor and I said in sympathy with the Minister's problem but I think the time has come where a farmer unashamedly must or should accept a grant or subsidy of some type. I wish to ask the Minister or the government through you, Mr. Speaker, and before I do that, I think I should bring out another thing that seems to be happening in the poultry business -- is it 5:30? I guess I will have to ask for about five minutes or ten minutes after 5:30 then, Mr. Speaker, please.

MR. SPEAKER: I call it 5:30. I am leaving the Chair to return at 8:00 p. m. tonight.